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Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General hereby transmits to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2003 to July 2004 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

The report was considered and approved for submission to the General Assembly by the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the forty-third session of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 30 June to 2 July 2004.

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Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2003 to July 2004 and the proposed programme of work and budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Summary

In 1984, the General Assembly issued a standing request for the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to report to the Assembly on the activities of the Institute on a yearly basis. To that end, the Director has prepared the present report covering the activities of the Institute during the period from August 2003 to July 2004 for the consideration of the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the forty-third session of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 30 June to 2 July 2004.

The Institute's work programme continued to be centred on three main areas: global security and disarmament; regional security and disarmament; and human security and disarmament, addressing the full range of substantive disarmament issues from small arms to weapons in space.

A subvention from the United Nations regular budget is the guarantee of the Institute's independence. By means of the report, the Board of Trustees transmits to the Secretary-General its strong appeal for the continuation of the subvention for the Institute from the regular budget for 2005, and annual cost adjustments. Also included is the status of the voluntary funds from Governments and philanthropic foundations.

I. Introduction

1. The present report informed the Board of Trustees at its last session in July 2004 of the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) during the period from August 2003 to July 2004 and the planned programme for 2005 and beyond. The report was considered and approved for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session.

II. Management and staffing

2. The work of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research is carried out by a small dedicated staff: a director, a deputy director, an administrative assistant, a specialized secretary for publications, a computer systems manager, a research programmes manager and conference organizer, a fellowship and internship coordinator, editors for the journal and for reports and books, and project researchers. Currently the staff is growing, and core staff members are on one-year renewable contracts. A stronger core staff is being developed to reinforce the Institute's research programme. All attempts are being made to increase the Institute's core and project income so that staff numbers can be increased and contracts improved. During the biennium 2003-2004, UNIDIR sustained its young researchers programme. Over the last year UNIDIR had 21 staff members, two of whom were directing staff, three support staff (administrative and technical), five core substantive programme staff, eight project research staff and eight visiting research fellows. In addition, during the past year UNIDIR has hosted 28 young researchers from 16 countries. Women are well represented on the Institute's staff. Of the 15 staff members, two thirds of the staff are female, including the Director.

3. Following the improvement and re-grading of UNIDIR contracts, since the beginning of 2002 UNIDIR has continued to implement a salary structure based on the United Nations Professional and General Service grades. This is a step towards more fully integrating the Institute's administrative and personnel structures with those of the United Nations central administration.

4. UNIDIR holds weekly staff meetings, monthly research meetings and biannual strategic planning meetings. Equality of opportunity, skills training and staff appraisal are high on the management agenda. Recent training courses have included language training, negotiation and conflict resolution training, management systems training and computer software training.

III. Subvention from the United Nations regular budget

5. A subvention, used to cover the costs of the Director and administration, is necessary for the coming biennium. Such a subvention is important not only economically, but also to ensure the independence of the Institute. The subvention is currently set at $213,000, and is cost-adjusted. The cost-adjusted UNIDIR subvention in 2003 was $227,600 and is $274,600 in 2004.

6. At the forty-third session of the Institute's Board of Trustees in July 2004, the Board, noting the request of the General Assembly in resolution 58/272 of 4 March 2004 on the granting of the subvention to the Institute, stressed that the subvention

for the Institute fulfilled two vitally important roles. First, it assured the independence of the Director of the Institute and therefore an unbiased research programme. Secondly, it assisted the Director in raising voluntary funds. This last function was particularly important under the current cuts in funding for disarmament-related programmes and projects. Thus the Board strongly appealed for continuation of the subvention and annual cost adjustments.

IV. Recent and planned activities

7. The Institute's research programme comprises three areas: global security and disarmament, regional security and disarmament, and human security and disarmament.

A. Global security and disarmament

8. Much of the focus of the Institute's work is on global security and disarmament. This includes research on the implementation of treaties already agreed and on issues relevant to current or potential negotiations.

1. Conference on Disarmament

9. UNIDIR continues to be actively engaged in a range of consultations on the issues pertaining to the work of the Conference on Disarmament. In March 2004, UNIDIR in partnership with the Canadian Department for Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Henry L. Stimson Center (United States of America), Project Ploughshares (Canada), Simons Centre for Peace and Disarmament Research (Canada) and the Union of Concerned Scientists (United States) hosted a workshop entitled "Safeguarding space for all: security and peaceful uses". In September 2003 UNIDIR held a conference on weapons of mass destruction and non-state actors in order to assist the member States of the Conference on Disarmament in their thinking through new issues that the Conference could address. Future plans for the Institute's work to support the deliberations in the Conference include a series of seminars on practical issues pertaining to nuclear disarmament, such as de-alerting, warhead dismantlement and missile destruction. Other topics such as security assurance, space weaponization and terrorism will be the subjects of other future seminars.

2. Nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation

10. In November 2003, in cooperation with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the Geneva Centre for Security Policy and the United States Center for Strategic and International Studies, UNIDIR held a seminar entitled "Cooperative threat reduction: a new paradigm for disarmament?". In December 2003, UNIDIR hosted George Perkovich from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for a round-table discussion on new proposals for nuclear non-proliferation. A follow-up to this discussion will be held in July 2004. Following the work of United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the work of the Iraq survey group, UNIDIR published *After Non-Detection, What? What Iraq's unfound WMD mean for the future of non-proliferation* by Michael Friend in January 2004. Towards the end of 2003, UNIDIR

published *Desarme nuclear: Regímenes internacional, latinoamericano y argentino de no proliferación*, by Marcelo F. Valle Fonrouge. A book launch for the Spanish language version was held in April 2004. An English language version of this book is now in the process of publication. *Disarmament Forum*, Issue 4, 2004, will be dedicated to the issues of the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), to be held in New York in May 2005. Further seminars and publications are being planned around the issues of nuclear weapons as remnants from the cold war, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

3. Missiles and missile defences

11. In recent years, UNIDIR has been building up its research effort on the topic of missiles and missile defences. The Institute was appointed as a consultant to the Group of Governmental Experts to prepare a report on the issue of missiles for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session. Deputy Director Christophe Carle of the Institute and Waheguru Pal Singh Sidhu took on that task from February 2004 to August 2004. A conference entitled "Global Missile Inventory Conference" was hosted by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the Mountbatten Centre for International Studies, UNIDIR and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland in Warsaw in December 2003. This was part of a series of seminars co-hosted with a range of key institutes in different locations in order to further thinking on missile controls.

4. Biological and chemical weapons

12. A number of meetings under the Geneva Forum umbrella have been held on the issue of biological weapons. A conference entitled "The Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention work programme (2003-2005): what does it mean and what can it achieve?" was hosted in July 2003 in Geneva. In September 2003, the Geneva Forum co-organized a brainstorming meeting entitled "New process on the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention" with the BioWeapons Prevention Project and in March 2004 we held a seminar entitled "'Non-lethal' weapons: emerging technologies and their consequences for international law", which covered chemical, biological, toxin and new conventional technologies. Future plans include workshops and seminars on the substance of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention work programme in order to assist States parties in their thinking on the issues. As part of a global exercise to learn lessons from the non-discovery of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, UNIDIR participated in an international workshop at the Institut français des relations internationales in Paris in November 2003. The Director of UNIDIR subsequently published a paper entitled "Bioweapons in Iraq: what we knew, what we still don't know and what we may be able to learn (Armes biologiques irakiennes: ce que nous savons, ce que nous ignorons et ce que nous pourrions apprendre)" in Politique étrangère 2/2004. In its first issue of 2005, the UNIDIR journal *Disarmament Forum* will focus on so-called non-lethal weapons with an emphasis on the applications of biotechnology to such efforts. The Institute is developing a fellowship programme to host research fellows from the biotechnology industry at UNIDIR so that they will learn about the complexity and importance of controls on biotechnology in the prevention of bioweapons.

5. Space technologies

13. In collaboration with Project Ploughshares and the Simons Foundation, UNIDIR published a report on outer space and global security. In March 2004, UNIDIR in partnership with the Canadian Department for Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Henry L. Stimson Center (United States), Project Ploughshares (Canada), Simons Centre for Peace and Disarmament Research (Canada) and the Union of Concerned Scientists (United States) held a workshop entitled "Safeguarding space for all: security and peaceful uses". Papers from this workshop will be published later in the year.

6. Implementing treaties

14. Between 1999 and 2003 UNIDIR carried out a research project on the costs of implementing disarmament treaties. The project studied the costs of: dismantling weapons; implementing bodies; verification activities; and various meetings of States parties. Four publications were produced by the project by the end of 2003. Future work involves a joint study with the South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons to investigate the costs of destroying small arms and light weapons. A second project studies the common problems of the international implementing bodies of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, namely, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the provisional technical secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. In cooperation with the Center for Non-Proliferation Studies, UNIDIR began a research programme in 2001-2002 to study the role of regional bodies in implementing global treaties. The research, headed by Lawrence Scheinman of Monterey Institute of International Studies, includes workshops, an international conference and a report on the modes and mechanisms of treaty implementation activities by regional organizations with a view to assessing the value of devolving regional work to regional bodies.

7. Security and disarmament thinking

15. The Institute's lexicon of arms control, disarmament and security terms, *Coming to Terms with Security: A Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-Building*, has now been translated into Arabic, Spanish, Hungarian and Korean. It is currently being translated into French. UNIDIR is keen to see it translated into other languages so as to facilitate better understanding and assist in education about disarmament issues, particularly in countries with little tradition of study in this field. In addition, in collaboration with the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre, UNIDIR has published *Coming to Terms with Security: A Handbook on Verification and Compliance* in Arabic and English. In the last decade, there have been several attempts to reformulate the disarmament and security agenda. The Institute runs two electronic discussion forums on its web site: "e-dialogue" and "for comment", to pool together the current innovative thinking that is taking place on the issue of a new security agenda. The conference can be accessed via the UNIDIR web site and participation is global in scope. A seminar series (co-hosted with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat) entitled "Disarmament as Humanitarian Action" was established in 2000. Following three successful seminars, UNIDIR began a multi-year research project entitled "Disarmament as Humanitarian Action: Making

Multilateral Negotiations Work" in February 2004. The project is aimed at reframing and rethinking the ways and means for international arms control and disarmament processes so that the focus of international effort is on practical steps to benefit humanity. "Post-conflict needs assessment" is a new approach that UNIDIR has developed based on the requirements of the Conflict Analysis Framework of the World Bank. The aim of the approach is to develop a protocol to assist key post-conflict development actors assess the needs of local communities that have been embroiled in conflict. The work is heavily dependent on intertwining the knowledge bases of the security, conflict prevention, development and anthropological disciplines. Bringing the business sector into approaches to prevent conflict has found increasing resonance in both the conflict prevention and the business communities. The Institute, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute have developed a range of initiatives and responses for the commercial sector to increase the security of the communities in which they operate and thus assist in attempts to prevent conflict in high-risk regions. The UNIDIR project Exploring the opportunities for conflict prevention through private-public partnerships aims to assess the extent to which international companies, in partnership with Government and civil society, can support the development of security in conflict-prone countries.

B. Regional security and disarmament

16. Regional security has always been a priority in the Institute's research programme. Over the last years, UNIDIR has focused on Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, North-East Asia, South Asia and Central Asia.

1. Peacekeeping

17. The second edition in English of *The United Nations Security Council at the dawn of the XXI Century: Is there the will and the capacity to maintain international peace and security?* was published at the beginning of 2004. In June 2004, UNIDIR participated in a meeting organized by the Geneva Centre for Security Policy entitled "The Brahimi report: four years on" as one of a series of meetings looking at developments in peacekeeping since the Brahimi report. In order to support peacekeeping efforts, UNIDIR is beginning a new project to include women in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes through better research, training and education in order to further the objectives of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

2. Regional security fellowships of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

18. The Institute's fellowship programme has focused on regional security. Eight fellows were brought from two regions to work collectively for six months in Geneva. The aim of the fellowship is to provide new ideas for security policy in regions of conflict. The two regions of focus so far have been South Asia and the Middle East. Over the next two years, UNIDIR plans to focus on the Middle East and North-East Asia.

3. Latin America

19. *Las políticas globales, regionales y nacionales ante los regímenes de desarme y no proliferación de armas nucleares*, by Marcelo F. Valle Fonrouge, was published in late 2003 and an English-language version will be published in late 2004. As part of a contribution to security in Latin America, UNIDIR and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean embarked on a multi-year collaborative project to establish a database on small arms and light weapons issues.

4. Asia

20. The second issue in 2004 of *Disarmament Forum*, subtitled *India and Pakistan: Peace by Piece*, focused on opportunities for sustained peace and security between India and Pakistan, with papers by M. Lodhi, W.P.S. Sidhu, D. Logan and S. Croft, R. Roy-Chaudhury, G. Rajen and I. Zaman. In January 2004, UNIDIR hosted three research fellows from the Disarmament and Peace Institute of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Pyongyang). This is a continuation of the project co-organized with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Bonn International Centre for Conversion and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. The Institute is seeking funds for a project to build on this experience and bring together researchers from North-East Asian countries to study regional security in a collaborative mode. With the five Central Asian States in the final stages of negotiating an agreement on a Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, UNIDIR aims, at the appropriate time, to produce a study on the proposed zone, analysing its significance and its means of implementation.

5. The Middle East

21. The UNIDIR lexicon of arms control, disarmament and security terms, *Coming to Terms with Security: a Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-Building*, has been published in a back-to-back English-Arabic edition to facilitate arms control in the Middle East. The book is intended for practitioners in the Middle East and is also a useful training tool for young scholars and diplomats. The follow-up book, *Coming to Terms with Security: A Handbook on Verification and Compliance*, aimed at the same audience and also in English and Arabic, was also published in 2003. UNIDIR's regional fellowship programme in 2002 focused on the Middle East. Four fellows from four Middle East countries worked on a paper entitled "The roles of civil society and Government in building trust and confidence among the Israeli and Palestinian peoples: ideas for future policy", which is currently in the process of publication. The cooperative work of two of the fellows with the War-torn Societies Project International (WSP-International), aimed at implementing trust and confidence-building measures in the Israeli-Palestinian context, continues. In 2002, the League of Arab States and UNIDIR began a collaborative research and training programme. A joint publication on a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East is in publication. In December 2003, UNIDIR participated in a joint meeting of the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the League of Arab States on the illicit trade in small arms in the Middle East, and in June 2004, UNIDIR participated in a joint capacity-building meeting of the DDA and the LAS in Tunis. Further work with the League includes a project to look at capacity-building and training in

border controls in North African States and support for the programme of action focal points now based at the League.

6. Africa

22. The Institute's work in Africa has expanded its focus. The Institute participated in a mission to Guinea Bissau in order to help design and implement a plan of action for disarmament and has been working with UNDP in Sierra Leone to include a new participatory needs assessment dimension to their project design and planning phases. It will co-publish a book on this with UNDP later in 2004. In cooperation with UNDP and the Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development in Africa, UNIDIR published a manual on training for security and armed forces in West Africa by Anatole Ayissi and Ibrahima Sall, *Lutte contre la prolifération des armes légères en Afrique de l'Ouest: Manuel de formation des forces armées et de sécurité*. Future plans in West Africa include working with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces on aspects of the security sector in the States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and working with the reinvigorated capacity in the Community to implement the West African small arms moratorium. In Southern Africa UNIDIR has focused on the experience of South Africa and Lesotho in managing stocks of small arms. Two publications have been produced in cooperation with the Institute for Security Studies and the Small Arms Survey: *Destroying Surplus Weapons: An Assessment of Experience in South Africa and Lesotho and A Guide to the Destruction of Small Arms and Light Weapons — The Approach of the South African National Defence Force*, both by Sarah Meek and Noel Stott. The reports were discussed at a series of seminars in South Africa and New York. Looking at attempts to forge peace in Central Africa UNIDIR published a volume by Mutoy Mubiala entitled *Coopérer pour la paix en Afrique centrale.*

C. Human security and disarmament

23. The Institute is involved in academic and policy discussions on the topic of human security. The joint work by UNIDIR, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue on disarmament as humanitarian action has been viewed as an important contribution to current thinking on new approaches to security, and the Institute's work on small arms, landmines and health security has made a significant contribution to the field.

1. Small arms

24. Small arms and light weapons are the cause of death for millions of people in violent conflicts in every part of the world. For many years UNIDIR has focused on the issue of small arms. A project to support the implementation of the ECOWAS small arms moratorium through stimulating intellectual debates on national security policies and the control of small arms in a selection of West African States began in late 1998. The fundamental thought behind the project is that for the fight against small arms to be effective and sustainable in a violence-torn region like West Africa, the participation of civil society is a necessary condition. Thus the project is rooted in civil society in West Africa. Along with a range of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Sierra Leone and Liberia, the Institute initiated and assisted a sequence of research, debate and discussion on the notions of security and the role

that preventing the spread of small arms could play in national and regional security. New developments include a joint project with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces and a joint publication with UNDP on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process in Sierra Leone. In addition UNIDIR focuses on small arms and light weapons in Southern Africa, East Africa, North Africa and the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

2. Weapons for development

25. Weapons collection programmes to mop up the large surpluses of small arms that exist following conflict are now the accepted practice. Since late 2002, UNIDIR has been carrying out a detailed analysis of selected weapons collection programmes in order to assist policy makers, donor countries, United Nations specialized agencies, and international non-governmental organizations devise better strategies to collect weapons from civilians and former combatants. Using participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques, UNIDIR has identified key criteria for successful weapons collection. The project has studied the experiences of Mali, Albania and Cambodia and assisted work in Somalia, Kenya and Sierra Leone. In addition, the project has been able to assist thinking within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries on the connection between reducing armed violence and poverty reduction. Several discussion meetings and briefings have taken place with key stakeholders and four reports are in publication and will be discussed at a large and final conference in Asia in September 2004.

3. Tracing and marking of small arms and light weapons

26. In 2003, UNIDIR and the Small Arms Survey produced a joint study entitled the "Scope and Implications of a Tracing Mechanism for Small Arms and Light Weapons" and published the results in English and French in 2003. The papers were presented to the Group of Governmental Experts on Tracing Small and Light Weapons in 2003 and made available to participants in the meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on Tracing Illicit Small and Light Weapons in New York in 2004.

4. Geneva Forum meetings on small arms

27. The Geneva Forum is a collaborative programme started in 1998 between UNIDIR, the Quaker United Nations Office and the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies. Part of the Forum's work is a series of discussions in Geneva on controlling the spread of small arms. In 2003-2004, the Geneva Forum held seven meetings on small arms and light weapons, including five meetings of the Geneva Process — a discussion forum on the implementation of the Programme of Action on the illicit trade in small arms. In addition, UNIDIR collected information from States, NGOs and international organizations and worked with the International Action Network on Small Arms and the Small Arms Survey to put this information into an online database, accessible through the UNIDIR web site. The Geneva Forum held a residential workshop entitled "The role of regional organisations in stemming the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons: sharing experience and drawing lessons", which included participants from the Andean Community, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Caribbean Community, Interpol, the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization, the

League of Arab States, MERCOSUR, the Nairobi Secretariat, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development in Africa, the Regional Human Security Centre in Amman, the South Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control on Small Arms and Light Weapons, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and the West African Action Network on Small Arms. An open seminar on regional approaches to stemming the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons was held in association with the residential meeting so that a wider set of participants were informed on the content of the workshop.

5. Capacity-building for implementing the United Nations Programme of Action on small arms

28. In partnership with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and UNIDIR, and with the assistance of the Small Arms Survey, UNDP is carrying out a project to develop capacity in relevant countries to assist them in their reports on the implementation of the Programme of Action. The Institute has hosted two research meetings to assist capacity-building and participated in regional meetings. Since the success of the pilot project in the lead-up to the 2003 Biennial Meeting of States, the project has expanded to assist more States and UNIDIR has carried out an in-depth analysis of the reports made to the 2003 Biennial Meeting in order to help better ascertain where capacity-building is most needed. In addition to this programme, UNIDIR is working with the European Commission to develop a coherent set of policies on controlling the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons. The project involves a network of research organizations commissioned to write policy papers, a validation phase to test the findings and a series of meetings and publications to communicate the results. The validation phase will incorporate capacity-building for border controls within the League of Arab States.

6. Security sector governance

29. Following a joint meeting on security sector reform held by the Office of the Director-General of the United Nations in Geneva and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, a book was published for which the UNIDIR Director had written a paper. The Institute and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces are developing a programme of work on the challenges of security sector governance in West Africa. In April 2004, UNIDIR participated in a conference in Abuja on the challenges of security sector governance in Africa, which was co-hosted by the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces.

7. Disarmament and development

30. Following the United Nations General Assembly resolution 57/65 of 22 November 2002, a Group of Governmental Experts was established to report on the relationship between disarmament and development. The Institute was appointed as consultant to the study. The study was completed in June 2004 and will be submitted to the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

8. Landmines and other explosive remnants of war

31. Following on from the work carried out for Landmine Action UK on establishing the extent of the problem of explosive remnants of war, UNIDIR continued to hold a series of press briefings and seminars on the issue of landmines and explosive remnants of war. Under the Geneva Forum umbrella and in cooperation with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, the Institute held the following seminars: "Landmines and unexploded ordnance: a guide to mine action" in September 2003, and "The role of the military in mine action" in November 2003. The week from 17 to 21 November saw two important and related activities in Geneva — the continuation of negotiations within the framework of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons on explosive remnants of war and, at the same time, the first meeting the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. The Geneva Forum organized a seminar entitled "Explosive remnants of war and development" to raise awareness on the consequences for development of explosive remnants of war. In addition, *Disarmament Forum*, number three, 2003, focused on disarmament, development and mine action. The Institute is working with the European Commission to develop a coherent set of policies on explosive remnants of war. The project, which also deals with small arms and light weapons, will develop a network of research organizations commissioned to write policy papers, a validation phase to test the findings and a series of meetings and publications to communicate the results.

9. Health, human rights and security

32. The connections between security, human rights and health are increasingly of interest to the disarmament and security debate. The Institute is cooperating with the World Health Organization, other United Nations institutions and NGOs on the effects of and issues pertaining to interpersonal violence and the spread of weapons. The Institute and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights held a workshop in July 2003 delineating the relationships between human rights, disarmament and security. The third issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2004 is dedicated to human rights and human security. The work of UNIDIR, the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue in Geneva on disarmament as humanitarian action has focused on the health effects of weapons and UNIDIR continues to collaborate with the University of Liverpool on the long-term effects of the use of chemical weapons on civilians as part of a programme to assist the Kurdish people of Iraq and others who were exposed to cocktails of agents in 1988. The significant changes in Iraq since April 2003 will now make a significant difference in the depth and range of the research that can now be carried out in the field.

V. Networking

33. One of UNIDIR's main functions is to cooperate actively with specialized agencies, organizations and institutions of the United Nations system and with other organizations active in the field of disarmament. The Institute has a number of formal and informal programmes and working arrangements with a wide selection of other organizations.

A. Electronic networking

34. In cooperation with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the International Relations and Security Network and the University of Pittsburgh, UNIDIR has begun a collaborative project to establish a database on researchers and institutes around the world working on small arms and light weapons and other security issues. The UNIDIR web site has a networking feature that is comprised of two parts: *e-di@logue* and *for comment*. *E-di@logue* is a discussion forum. Short pieces are put up for a wider discussion. *For comment* is a way for UNIDIR authors to obtain comments on draft papers before they are published and a way to disseminate new ideas out to a more diverse audience.

B. Disarmament Forum

35. UNIDIR publishes a bilingual quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*, that has now been in publication for over five years. Each issue has a theme related to security and disarmament. There are papers by experts focusing on the theme and shorter articles on other subjects. Summaries of current UNIDIR research projects and recent publications are contained within each issue. Other institutes are encouraged to inform UNIDIR of their activities for inclusion (See list below under publications). Forthcoming topics include: "Human rights and human security" and the "2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons".

C. Education for disarmament

36. As part of its implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Study on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education (October 2002), UNIDIR has now increased its work on disarmament education substantially. In late 2004, UNIDIR plans to hold a seminar aimed at assisting States in their reporting on the implementation of the recommendations in the report.

D. Conferences, seminars and discussion meetings

37. UNIDIR holds a range of different types of research meetings, both in Geneva and in different regions around the world. The meetings are held with the dual purpose of examining issues of security, arms control and disarmament and of fostering cooperation with and among research institutes in the areas concerned. The Institute has increased substantially its outreach to the media. We have held several press conferences, often in cooperation with other organizations, to inform the press of the current negotiations in Geneva and of new research that has been published. In addition the Geneva Forum has produced a second edition of the *Media Guide to Disarmament*, available in hard copy and online.

E. Collaboration with other institutions

38. The Institute has continued to increase the numbers of collaborating institutes for research projects and meetings. The biennial International Security Forum will take place in October 2004 in Montreux, Switzerland, where UNIDIR will hold a workshop on its work. As part of its contribution, the Government of Switzerland is funding clusters of competence discussion groups. The Institute participates in regular meetings of the arms control cluster. As part of an attempt to improve the functioning of the United Nations system, UNIDIR has increased its cooperative work with the Department for Disarmament Affairs through the joint project on disarmament as humanitarian action, and through the involvement of UNIDIR in several groups of governmental experts, as well as providing the substantive support. The Institute continues to participate in the Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA). It is also continuing its collaboration with UNDP on small arms and development issues and works closely with the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament. Furthermore, as part of its collaboration with other bodies within the United Nations system, UNIDIR participates in meetings of the Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue, held by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva to increase cooperation among United Nations research bodies and outside research institutes. As a result, the Institute has increased collaborative work with other United Nations research organizations, in particular the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. In November 2003, the third Geneva Research and Policy Dialogue was held under the joint invitation of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the United Nations University.

F. Fellowship and young researchers programme

39. The UNIDIR fellowship programme brings visiting research fellows to Geneva for a period of one to six months. The visiting fellows programme aims to: provide training for researchers from developing States; allow them to interact with each other, with researchers from developed States, the United Nations Secretariat, delegations and non-governmental institutes; and enhance the quality of the information disseminated by UNIDIR to Governments and institutes. In the 2003-2004 period UNIDIR hosted 28 interns from 16 countries. For the most part graduate students are awarded home scholarships but additional funding is being sought to offer more places to young people requiring financial support. The Institute has partnerships with several universities for young researchers and hosts one Canadian Junior Professional Consultant each year. Most of these partnerships are based on agreements that recognize UNIDIR as a legitimate provider of training for university students, allowing students to obtain university credits for their internship.

VI. Publications

40. UNIDIR is planning a large number of publications over the coming eighteen months. These include the quarterly journal, *Disarmament Forum*, and books and research reports.

41. Between July 2003 and July 2004, UNIDIR published:

A Guide to the Destruction of Small Arms and Light Weapons: The Approach of the South African National Defence Force, by Sarah Meek and Noel Stott;

Costs of Disarmament: Mortgaging the Future: The South Asian Arms Dynamic, by Susan Willett;

After Non-Detection, What?: What Iraq's Unfound WMD Mean for the Future of Non-Proliferation, by Michael Friend;

Portée et implications d'un mécanisme de traçage des armes légères et de petit calibre, in cooperation with the Small Arms Survey;

The Security Council at the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century: To What Extent Is It Willing and Able to Maintain International Peace and Security?, by Pascal Teixeira;

Coopérer pour la paix en Afrique centrale, by Mutoy Mubiala;

Outer Space and Global Security, conference papers and report;

Costs of Disarmament — Disarming the Costs: Nuclear Arms Control and Nuclear Rearmament, by Susan Willett;

Desarme nuclear: Regímenes internacional, latinoaméricano y argentino de no proliferación, by Marcelo F. Valle Fonrouge;

Coming to Terms with Security: A Lexicon for Arms Control, Disarmament and Confidence-Building, by Steve Tulliu and Thomas Schmalberger, available in English/Arabic, English/Spanish and English/Korean;

Destroying Surplus Weapons: An Assessment of Experience in South Africa and Lesotho, by Sarah Meek and Noel Stott;

Lutte contre la prolifération des armes légères en Afrique de l'Ouest: Manuel de formation des forces armées et de sécurité, editors Anatole Ayissi and Ibrahima Sall;

Coming to Terms with Security: A Handbook on Verification and Compliance, in cooperation with VERTIC, available in English/Arabic.

Disarmament Forum:

2004, Issue 2	India and Pakistan: Peace by Piece
2004, Issue 1	Strengthening Disarmament and Security
2003, Issue 4	Women, Men, Peace and Security
2003, Issue 3	Disarmament, Development and Mine Action

VII. Conclusion

42. As described in the present report, during the past year the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research has pursued an ambitious research programme on peace and security issues and has stimulated valuable debate on disarmament issues in Geneva and beyond. Furthermore, the

Institute has greatly expanded its communication, outreach and education activities.

43. The Director values the continued and increasing support of Member States and organizations in ensuring the ability of the Institute to fulfil its mandate and sustain its activities.

Annex I

Income and expenditure for 2002 and 2003 and estimates for 2004 and 2005

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Items	*2002*	*2003*	*2004 (estimates)*	*2005 (estimates)*
Funds available at the beginning of the year	1 011.4	1 441.5[c]	1 107.6[e]	885.5[g]
Income:				
Voluntary contributions and public donations	1 426.6[a]	751.5[d]	1 466.2[f]	1 456.0[h]
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget	219.5	227.6	274.6	274.6
Other inter-organization contributions	1.1	6.6	63.6	0.0
Interest income	55.7	49.0	50.0	50.0
Miscellaneous income	1.4	5.7	0.0	0.0
Total income	**1 704.3**	**1 040.4**	**1 854.4**	**1 780.6**
Prior period adjustments	6.5[b]	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prior period obligations	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total funds available	2 769.7	2 481.9	2 962.0	2 666.1
Expenditure	1 328.0	1 374.0	2 076.5	2 359.6
Other accounts payable	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Fund balance at the end of the year	1 441.5[c]	1 107.6[e]	885.5[g]	306.5[i]

[a] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2002 income from voluntary sources. Includes $606,000 from Japan for a 24-month project, to be used over 2002, 2003 and 2004.

[b] Includes $4,100 representing the contribution from New Zealand for 2001, which was credited to UNIDIR in 2002, and an adjustment of the programme support cost for 2001 in the amount of $2,373.

[c] Includes $166,000 required as operating cash reserve for 2002.

[d] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2003 income from voluntary sources.

[e] Includes $163,800 required as operating cash reserve for 2003 and funds allocated for 2004.

[f] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2004 estimated income from voluntary sources. Includes the first instalment in the amount of $882,000 of the European Commission contribution of €1,500,000 for a 20-month project.

[g] Includes $257,000 required as operating cash reserve for 2004 and funds allocated for 2005.

[h] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2005 estimated income from voluntary sources. Includes the second instalment in the amount of $956,235 of the European Commission contribution of €1,500,000 for a 20-month project. The estimates for 2005 other contributions are conservative. Experience shows that they will be much higher but this cannot, of course, be guaranteed at this stage.

[i] Includes $297,900 required as operating cash reserve for 2005.

Annex II

Resource requirements

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Resource requirements	2002 (1)	2003 (2)	2004[a] (estimates) (3)	2005[a] (estimates) (4)	Increase/ (Decrease) (4-3)
A. Direct administrative costs					
Salaries and related staff costs	468.7	571.6	592.0	595.2	3.2
Temporary assistance for meetings	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Consultants' fees and travel	26.2	16.8	93.3	129.9	36.6
Ad hoc expert groups	39.0	16.6	127.2	199.8	72.6
Personal service contract	564.6	610.5	933.8	1 169.6	235.8
Official travel of staff	54.3	72.1	113.4	119.2	5.8
Other specialized training	1.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	-5.0
Other contractual services	0.0	2.3	5.5	8.8	3.3
Hospitality	2.6	6.1	14.0	6.0	-8.0
Rental of conference room	0.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
Rental of office equipment	0.0	5.7	4.1	6.3	2.2
Rental of conference-servicing equipment	0.1	1.3	2.0	2.0	0.0
Maintenance costs	1.6	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Bank charges	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	-1.0
Communication	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	-1.0
Other miscellaneous services	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper for internal reproduction	10.2	0.0	10.0	12.0	2.0
Subscriptions and standing orders	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	0.0
Photographic supplies	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition of office equipment	14.7	9.6	76.9	0.0	-76.9
Acquisition of fax	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Stationary and office supplies	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0
Data-processing supplies	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Fellowship programme (stipend)	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fellowship programme (travel)	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loss or gain on exchange	1.6	-1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total A	**1 275.3**	**1 319.4**	**1 990.7**	**2 260.3**	**269.6**
B. Programme support costs (5% of total A, less United Nations subvention)	52.7	54.6	85.8	99.3	13.5
Total expenditure (total A + B)	**1 328.0**	**1 374.0**	**2 076.5**	**2 359.6**	**283.1**
C. Operating cash reserve (at least 15% of total A, less United Nations subvention)	166.0	163.8	257.4	297.9	40.4
Grand total A + B + C	**1 494.0**	**1 537.8**	**2 333.9**	**2 657.4**	**323.5**

[a] These figures may be increased upon the confirmation of current funding proposals.

A. Direct programme and administrative costs for 2005

In the course of 2004 UNIDIR will begin a new project entitled "A strategy for European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war". This project is financed by a European Commission grant under the United Nations-European Union Framework Agreement of €1,500,000 (approximately US$ 1,838,200) and will be run till the end of 2005. The budget requirements for 2004 presented last year have, therefore, been largely increased, especially under "Personal service contract" — "Official travel of staff" — "Consultant's fees and travel" and "Ad hoc expert groups" to take into account the needs of the new project. Upon approval of pending fund-raising applications, the provisions made for other research programmes and administrative costs are minimalist and will be increased as funding comes forward.

Salaries and related staff costs: $595,200. These estimated requirements are needed to cover the salaries and related staff costs of UNIDIR regular staff. In 2005 the regular staff will consist of the Director (D-2), the Deputy Director (D-1) and two General Service staff. The total estimated requirements under this heading are based on the standard salary costs applicable to Geneva (version 12) and reflect an increase of $3,200 over the 2003 revised requirements.

Consultants' fees and travel: $129,900. This provision will be needed to hire the services of a professional designer for the cover pages of UNIDIR's publications ($10,000), and consultancies for the study on a strategy for European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war. It reflects a positive growth of $36,600 over the 2004 revised requirements.

Ad hoc expert groups: $199,800. This provision, reflecting an increase of $72,600 over the 2004 budget requirements, will be needed to cover the travel expenses of experts participating in the final expert group meetings for the project on a strategy for European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war.

Personal service contracts: $1,169,600. This provision will be needed to extend the contracts of the staff in house working on recurrent projects. In 2000, these contracts have been brought into line with regular United Nations contracts and in 2001 the related posts have been graded by the Office of Human Resources Management of the United Nations Office at Geneva. In 2002 the salaries were increased to bring net salaries in line with the related gradings. The estimated requirements reflect an increase of $235,800 over the 2004 revised requirements, as the project, A strategy for European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war, started in the course of 2004 and will be run through 2005.

Official travel of staff: $119,200. The estimated requirements for travel of staff in 2005 reflect an increase of $5,800 over the 2004 revised estimates and will be mainly used by the project staff for a strategy for European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war. Other project-related travel will be added if funds are received for this purpose. The Director and members of the staff receive invitations to conferences and seminars, which have to be declined because of the limited travel budget of UNIDIR. On the other hand, they also receive a number of invitations where the costs are covered by the host institution: such travel will, at times, be combined with UNIDIR's missions, thereby reducing costs to the

Institute. Travel for fund-raising purposes will, as far as possible, be combined with travel for other purposes.

Other contractual services: $8,800. This provision, reflecting an increase of $3,300 over the 2004 budget requirements, will be needed to extend and expand the existing contractual services for the web site and services related to data-processing equipment.

Hospitality: $6,000. The estimated requirements for hospitality in 2005 reflect a decrease of $8,000 over the 2004 revised estimates and will be mainly used for the project a strategy for European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war.

Rental of conference room: $4,000. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2004 revised estimates, will be used for the conferences organized in the framework of the project a strategy for European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war in Brussels, Cairo and Geneva.

Rental of conference-servicing equipment: $2,000. These estimated requirements, reflecting no change over the 2004 revised estimates, will be used for the conferences organized in the framework of the project a strategy for European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war in Brussels, Cairo and Geneva.

Maintenance costs: $2,000. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2004 revised estimates, will be used to extend the current data-processing equipment maintenance contracts.

Paper for internal reproduction: $12,000. The estimated requirements under this heading will be used to purchase the paper for the production of *Disarmament Forum*. They reflect an increase of $2,000 over the 2004 revised requirements.

Subscriptions and standing orders: $2,500. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2004 resources requirements will be used to extend the current subscriptions.

Acquisition of fax: $1,000 — Stationery and office supplies: $ 1,000 — Data-processing supplies: $1,000. Under these headings, the estimated requirements are identical to those for 2004 and will be needed to pay the leasing of the fax, the usual office and data-processing supplies.

Fellowship (stipend and travel). No provision has been made as yet for 2005, pending the approval of funding proposals. UNIDIR hopes to be able to continue this programme.

B. Programme support costs

A provision of $99,300 representing 5 per cent of the total estimated expenditure less the amount of the United Nations regular budget subvention of $274,600 will be needed for programme support costs in 2005.

C. Operating cash reserve

In compliance with administrative instruction ST/AI/284, an amount of $297,900 representing 15 per cent of the total 2005 estimated expenditure funded from extrabudgetary resources will be kept as operating cash reserve.

Annex III

Voluntary contributions for 2002 and 2003 and current status for 2004 and 2005

Voluntary contributions	*2002*	*2003*	*2004[a]*	*2005[a]*
A. Governmental contributions				
Belgium		10 774		
Canada			32 143	
France	300 000	300 000	330 000	330 000
Germany		2 507		
Greece	7 800	7 800	7 800	7 800
India	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Israel	10 870			
Italy	8 528			
Japan[b]	606 100			
Luxembourg	2 325	2 892	2 000	2 000
Mexico	9 711		10 000	
New Zealand[c]		2 730		
Norway	166 150	239 257	90 000	90 000
Republic of Korea	25 000	12 500	10 000	10 000
Switzerland	38 941	48 474	54 688	50 000
United States of America		5 000		
Governmental contributions	**1 185 425**	**641 934**	**546 631**	**499 800**
B. Public donations				
BICC			2 500	
Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence			5 000	
European Commission[d]			882 000	956 235
Ford Foundation	215 000			
Graduate Institute for International Studies[e]		25 900		
Graduate Institute for International Studies[f]		23 200	15 536	
Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation (United States of America)	25 000	50 000		
Landmine Action		10 500		
Simons Foundation			14 514	
Union of Concerned Scientists	1 159			
Public donations	**241 159**	**109 600**	**919 550**	**956 235**
Total voluntary contributions	**1 426 584**	**751 534**	**1 466 181**	**1 456 035**

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

[a] These figures will be increased upon the confirmation of current funding proposals.

[b] Contribution for the 24-month project entitled *Weapons for Development: Lessons Learned from Weapons Collection Programmes*, to be used over the years 2002, 2003 and 2004.

[c] The New Zealand contribution for 2001 ($4,100) has been registered under *Prior period adjustments* in the 2002 accounts.

[d] Contribution in the amount of €1,500,000 for the 20-month project entitled *A Strategy for European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war.*

[e] This contribution comes from Finland through the Graduate Institute for International Studies.

[f] This contribution comes from France and Switzerland through the Graduate Institute for International Studies.

Annex IV

Current status of 2004 estimated income from voluntary sources

(In United States dollars)

Donor	Total amount of contributions	To be used for: Special project	To be used for: Other purposes (including administrative costs)
Canada (received)[a]	32 143	26 786	5 357
France (pledged)[b]	330 000	50 000	280 000
Greece (pledged)	7 800	6 500	1 300
India (pledged)	10 000	8 333	1 667
Luxembourg (pledged)	2,000	1 667	333
Mexico (received)	10 000	8 333	1 667
Norway (pledged)	90 000	75 000	15 000
Republic of Korea (pledged)	10 000	8 333	1 667
Switzerland (received)	54 688	45 573	9 115
BICC (received)[b]	2 500	2 083	417
Educational Fund to Stop Gun Violence (received)[c]	5 000	4 167	833
European Commission (pledged)[d]	882 000	735 000	147 000
Graduate Institute for International Studies (received)[c]	15 536	12 947	2 589
Simons Foundation (received)[a]	14 514	12 095	2 419
Total	**1 466 181**	**996 818**	**469 364**
Percentage	100	67.99	32.01

[a] Earmarked for a conference on Safeguarding Space for All: Security and Peaceful Uses, held in Geneva from 25-26 March 2004.

[b] Contribution to the visit of three fellows from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

[c] Earmarked for a research report on small arms.

[d] Earmarked for a research project entitled "A strategy for European action on small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants of war".